

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR.

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SATURDAY DECEMBER 23, 1865.

HON. JAMES SPEED.

This gentleman is the representative of Kentucky in the Cabinet of the President, having received his appointment from Mr. Lincoln, and, like the other members of the Cabinet, remained in office after the death of Mr. Lincoln, at the request of President Johnson. As a politician his antecedents are Whig, and although he never figured conspicuously in his party, yet we believe that he continued faithful in his party allegiance until it was disbanded by its great leader Henry Clay. Upon the subject of slavery, we believe he has been at all times a consistent opponent of the institution, and upon the dissolution of the Whig party his sympathies lead him to a more perfect identification with the anti-slavery party in this State.

As before stated, whether in the one or the other party, he never seemed to aspire to any thing like prominence, but quietly played his part in the movements of his party. He has never been considered as a fit person to assume the leadership of any party, and has never been intrusted with so responsible a position. We have always recognized him as a gentleman of limited aspirations, but at the same time honest and reliable in all relations of life. He was regarded as a safe and good Circuit Court lawyer, and practiced his profession with profit to himself and to the general satisfaction of his clients, but by no means as a representative man in either law or politics.

As the law officer of the Government, he has never failed, we believe, to find ample authority in the Constitution of the United States, or the *laws of war*, or the *laws of nations*, to sustain any claim of power which the Executive might deem necessary to put down rebellion and to punish it after it was put down. We have read several of his published opinions with interest, not to say with surprise, and we confess that these opinions look a wider range and a greater scope to find authority for executive powers (all of which we had supposed were to be found in the Constitution) than we even dreamed of. But it is not our purpose now to criticise any of these published opinions, even if we felt ourselves competent to the task, but refer to them as public documents opening new fields from whence the executive of the United States derives vast powers and authority unknown to the Constitution.

Slavery is abolished by the power of the General Government; the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, has officially announced it, and all the States must yield obedience. The flat has gone forth, and slavery is no more, and now the Radicals in Kentucky are their own masters. They did not wish this question to be settled so soon, for now they must show their hands. They must go on with Sumner, Wilson, & Co., or they must give up the spoils. *Concealment is no longer possible.* Every man must take his stand, and meet the great questions of the day openly and manfully.

When the Constitutional Amendment was proposed we declared and maintained that the abolitionists would contend that under the second section the whole subject of regulating the status of the negro was under the control of Congress. The Constitutional Amendment reads as follows:

"Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The Radicals in the Northern States from the first honestly proclaimed that under this section they intended to give Congress the power to pass laws conferring upon negroes the elective franchise. The Northern Radicals now claim this power, and will endeavor to exercise it. What will our Kentucky Radicals now do, since they can no longer doubt the intention of their Northern allies. Before the August elections, they stonily swore that their friends Sumner, Wilson, and Wade, intended no such thing, but they most undoubtedly must admit it. Now no man of common sense can fail at present to see the object which Sumner had in view when he proposed this second section, and the Kentucky Radicals should take ground for or against him. *Will they do so?* Not they will not; they will not dare to come before the people of Kentucky, and advocate negro suffrage and negro equality openly and above board; but yet they will abuse and vilify the Conservative Democracy, and sing paens of praise to their Abolition coadjutors. They can use no term or epithet of abuse too harsh for Garret Davis, James Guthrie, Lazarus Powell or Gov. Helm, or men of that stamp, but stand ready ever to echo and re-echo the praises and plaudits of their Trumbulls and their Summers.

Mr. Seward has informed us that the Constitutional Amendment has been adopted by twenty-seven States, making just three fourths—the required number. Among those twenty-seven States we find Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia. We call the attention of the people to this fact, as nothing can better illustrate the beauties and consistency of our Radical Abolitionists. In Congress they refuse admittance to the Representatives from these States because they say they are out of the Union, but when it is necessary for three-fourths of the States to ratify the Constitutional Amendment they are ready to recognize even South Carolina as a member of the Confederacy. Were ever men before guilty of such nonsense and such folly. Sensible men and patriotic men should neither countenance nor tolerate such absurdities. The States are all equal, and all must share alike the burdens and honors of free government. They all together form one glorious Confederation, and we firmly trust that not a single star will be sullied or fall from the glorious constellation.

In the Indiana State Constitution there is a clause prohibiting negroes from entering the State. The Indiana Senate has refused to ratify an amendment repealing the clause.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—GENERAL GRANT'S REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES—SUMNER'S SPEECH.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate of the United States: In reply to a resolution adopted by the Senate on the 12th inst., I have the honor to state that the rebellion waged by portion of the people against the properly constituted authorities of the Government of the United States has been suppressed. That the United States are in possession of every State in which the insurrection existed, and that as far as could be, the Courts of the United States have been restored, and post offices re-established, and steps taken to put into effective operation the revenue laws of the country as the result of the measures instituted by the Executive with a view of inducing a resumption of the functions of the States comprehended in the inquiry of the Senate. The people in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee have reorganized their respective State Governments and are yielding obedience to the laws and Government of the United States with more willingness and greater promptitude than under the circumstances could reasonably have been anticipated.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of the country has been ratified by each one of these States, with the exception of Mississippi, from which no official information has been received, and in nearly all of them measures have been adopted, or are now pending, to confer upon the freedmen the privileges which are essential to their comfort, protection, and security. In Florida and Texas the people are making commendable progress in restoring the State Government, and no doubt is entertained that they will at an early period be in a condition to resume all of their practical relations with the Federal Government. In that portion of the Union lately in rebellion the aspect of affairs is more promising in view of all the circumstances, could have been expected. The people throughout the entire South evince a laudable desire to renew their allegiance to the Government and to repair the devastations of war by a prompt and cheerful return to peaceful pursuits. An abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that they are acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States, their loyalty will be more surely given to the Government whose tendency they cannot fail to appreciate and whose fostering care will soon re-awaken them to a condition of prosperity.

It is true that in some of the States the demoralizing effects of the war are to be seen in the occasional disorderly acts, but these are local occurrences, and are rapidly disappearing; as the authority of the civil power is extended and sustained, perplexing questions were naturally to be expected from the great and sudden change in the relations between the two races, but systems are gradually developing themselves, under which the freedmen will receive the protection to which he is justly entitled, and by means of his labor, make himself a useful and independent member of the community in which he has his home.

From all the information in my possession, and from that which I have recently received from the most reliable authority, I am induced to cherish the belief that personal animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the National Union.

The report of Carl Schenck is herewith transmitted, as requested by the Senate.

The attention of the Senate is invited to the accompanying report of Lieut. General Grant, who recently made a tour of inspection through several of the States whose inhabitants participated in the rebellion.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1865.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, Dec. 1, 1865—His Excellency A. Johnson, President of the United States:—Sir: In reply to your note of the 10th inst., requesting a report from me, giving such information as I may be possessed of, coming within the scope of the inquiries made by the Senate of the United States on the 12th inst., I have the honor to submit the following with the seal of the Senate attached.

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Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.	LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
Morning Express.....	7 A. M.	9:5 A. M.
Evening Express.....	3:55 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON.		
Morning Express.....	9:20 A. M.	7:45 P. M.
Evening Express.....	5:50 P. M.	3:30 P. M.

Stage Departures.

DEPARTURES.
Harrington and Danville, (Daily).....
Shelbyville, (Daily).....
Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly).....
Offices at Capital Hotel.

It was stated on the authority of the National Intelligence that President Johnson had rescinded the order closing the Episcopal churches in Alabama. The Montgomery Mail says: "Such cannot be the case, as we are informed that the Bector of St. John's Church, in this city, was, on last Sabbath, by order of the General commanding the District of Montgomery, forbidden to hold religious services with some members of his congregation in one of the rooms at Hammer Hall, a well-known institution of learning."

PETROLEUM, OR HAVE YOU STRUCK 'ILE? This is the title of a humorous poem, issued from the Yeoman office to day. It is from the pen of a well-known Kentucky poet, and is full of graphic pictures and funny allusions to that most absorbing topic, now, of commercial credit.—*John O. T.* Those who would enjoy a hearty laugh that helpeth digestion, we would say, invest a half in the aforesaid production and laugh on.

THE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF MRS. LINCOLN.—Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, introduced in Congress on Wednesday last a bill in relation to Mrs. Lincoln, the passage of which is required by the dignity as well as the generous spirit of the country. It provides for the payment to the widow of the late President of the full salary that would have been due for his four years' term of service.

At New York, on the 18th, in the case of Robert Martin (the rebel incendiary), Gen. Hooker declined to obey the writ of *habeas corpus*! w'reup in the Court it set the prisoner to be produced, giving the General till the 20th to comply with the writ. On the 18th, General Hooker obeyed the writ, and Martin was brought before the Court. The case was continued.

FLORIDA ELECTION.—The Hon. David S. Walker, a native of Kentucky, has just been elected Governor of Florida. He was for several years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and in 1856 was the American candidate for Governor, but was defeated by a few votes.

The House Judiciary Committee are arranging a bill in accordance with the recommendations of the President providing for the holding of the United States Court in Richmond, which court, it is expected, will have the trial of Jeff. Davis.

A former Confederate officer recently paid, at Washington city, to the widow of Capt. Wirz, \$1,100, in compensation for household property seized and sold during the war.

Judge Busteed decided, on the 16th inst., at Mobile, that the test oath, prescribed for lawyers practicing in the United States Courts, is unconstitutional.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—The Duryestown (Penn.) Democrat has the following serious charge against the "Hero of Fort Fisher." As it gives the name of the party from which it derives its information, we agree with that the matter calls for investigation:

(From the Baltimore Gazette.)
LETTERS FROM THE SOUTH.—THE CONDITION OF THE SIEGE OF DAHLIA.

SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 2.
MOUNT JACKSON, December 2, 1863.

This place was, before the war, the terminus of the Manassas Gap Railroad, and is situated on the valley turnpike leading from Winchester to Staunton, about midway between the two points. The railroad was destroyed in the early part of the war, and the lines of the company are not now in condition to rebuild it. In consequence of this, the trade from this section is diverted from Alexandria into its old channel, *via* Winchester to Baltimore. One people are making great exertions to restore their broken fortunes, and the farms which were devastated by fire, barns, and in many instances of houses, are resuming their former prosperous appearance, which favorably contrasts with the blackened ruins and scenes of desolation which every where met the eye during the war. The immediate section was for the most part during the war in the Confederate lines, but the people was constantly annoyed by raiding parties, and often by the presence of Legions. Those armies, and especially those in the front of Fremont, Hunter, and Sheridan, were permitted to plunder ad libitum.

Since the command of Fremont has never been turned loose upon a country to war upon its women and children.

Hunter "fall well in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," and fell heir to the property which escaped Fremont and his myrmidons, or had been accumulated since their exit from the valley. But great as were the sufferings of the people at the hands of Fremont and Hunter, they were as nothing in comparison with what they subsequently endured at the hands of Sheridan.

In the fall of 1864 all the accumulated horrors and calamities of savage warfare fell upon the devoted people of the valley. Houses, barns, mills, grain, agricultural implements, and every thing of value, not for purposes of war, but for the support of helpless women and children, were consumed in one vast conflagration.

When your houses were burnt, your cattle an negroes sold, and your fields laid waste; what did ye then?

Yielded to a safer place, and kept out of the army.

When your brothers and your sons were shot down for defending a cause they deemed righteous, what then did ye?"

Zounds! we stood by with folded arms.

When your mothers were insulted, your wives and daughters scolded at, and your sisters impregnated, tell you no sympathy for them?"

Not one particle, Nay, start not back in horror, for we are willing to swear it on the Holy Evangelist!"

"Ayé! for the sake of three thousand devils per annum, some men will take any bath. Virginians, I trow, are not so base. But when all arms-bearing men were conscripted, with what mazie and by what arts did ye escape conscription?"

"Gadzooks! we had amassed great store of the mischievous and misrepresentations of dead philanthropists, in England and in this country, the ill-military baronies and sedition writings of political demagogues, of evileminated men of high position and of better education, and of worthless persons, without character or property to lose; the personal, scurrilous, vindictive and dishonest writings of a crew of rascals and unscrupulous persons, and the misdirected efforts and misguided counsel of certain ministers of religion, so to say in a jest, if the Savion's example and teaching is to be the standard, have led to their natural, their necessary, their inevitable rise, amongst an ignorant, vacillating, and civilised population—such a horrid, execrable, murderer. These are hard and harsh words, gentleman, but they are true, and this is no time to fudge in selected sentences."

"That we out, good sir?"

"Ye forgoit for the moon?"

"Not evenhale, save in our devout prayers, which daily and nightly ascend unto God our Father, for the success of the Union arms."

"So, so. Being pious men, and ever ready to give their last account, yet, nevertheless, ye were not without peril for the blessed Union!"

"Nay, be not wroth with us, Mr. McPherson but be instructed, and let us in, for we will gulf but be instructed, and let us in, for we will gulf the earth."

"Verily, ye did not fight for the Union, yo surely wrote for it?"

"Nay, like Master McPherson, we did not write, neither did we speak for the Union, for we were afraid."

"Afraid of what?"

"We may not question you so closely."

"I demand an answer, say, of what were ye afraid?"

"Softly, softly, gracious, generous sir. An it please you, we were afraid of our property. But we will gulf the nethur, oh glibly!"

"It appears by your showing, that ye perforce in the name of your country, and for property for the rebellion. Yet yea me hitter to represent the Union. It would be hypocritical for the people of the South to allege that they do not now believe in the principles for which they struggled every thing and often hazarded their lives on the battle-field. Belief is not a voluntary operation of the mind, and conviction is not a matter of choice, but of necessity. Nor are the actions and sentiments under the control of voluntary. It can be no excuse that the southern people should all at once become very enthusiastic and demonstrative in their devotion to the "old flag," and if they did their sincerity might well be questioned. In the minds of the people of the valley the "old flag" has become, by a law which God himself has implanted in the human breast, forever associated with their burning barns and houses, and their wives and children living in terror from the conflagration. The Red, White, and Blue appeared to them once as the emblems of liberty and justice, but the Blue has deepened into purple and the White has crimsoned into blood. While entering these convoluted and tortuous, which it is beyond their power to separate, the people submit honestly to their fate, and are prepared to discharge, in good faith, the duties devolving upon them as citizens of the United States.

Their motto now is, "Laissez nous faire."

And the door was shut.

SCENE AT THE THRESHOLD OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

DRAMAITS PERSONAE.—M. McPHERSON, CLERK OF THE HOUSE, AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF VIRGINIA.

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One

To the Democratic Friends and Patrons
OF THE
MAYSVILLE WEEKLY BULLETIN.

The proprietors of the *Maysville Bulletin* have adopted this method of communicating with their friends, as a means by which to keep the affairs of the paper more directly before the attention. The present is the ever-faithful visitant, who will not only take an interest, but a pleasure in advancing its prosperity. The Democracy of Kentucky are noted for their patronage which they have, in the past, extended to all the instruments of the party. Five years ago, when our political prestige was greater than that of any other organization in the country, there were at least two plain, fashioned Democratic papers in the State, and drawn from the same team in the party. To-day, in all the circles of our Kentucky exchanges, we are unable to point out a single, strong forward Democratic advocate, and, except the *Bulletin*, we are not aware that there is any such paper in the State. The *Bulletin*, however, is as well as that of the party, has prompted this effort to extend the influence of the paper from one end of the State to the other. Our first and greatest desire is to keep up the old party organization in the party, avowing the principles of freedom and equality whatever. The entire South will be united under the standard of Democracy. No other party can exist there at present, and we trust never hereafter; so we deem of the very first importance to us to secure the election of a man equal to the country.

Our party for success was never more promising, for, while all other parties are sectional, conceived in passion and born in fury, our organization extends over the entire republic. The Southern Democrat and the Southern Free-Statesman are now one, and the Southern people are the best destroyers of the Southern party. Our friends will see the importance of hard, honest, and immediate work. We must look to the prevalence of the Democratic principles everywhere in the State, and the ultimate success of Democracy throughout the country.

To this end, we desire to extend the circulation of the *Bulletin* to every household in the State. Though we have had to contend with many financial difficulties since the establishment of our paper, and have been, therefore, at a great disadvantage, we have no reason to complain of our patronage. Once when we refused to be gagged, an unscrupulous set of knaves calling themselves a band of "Tories" took the authority of the paper, and in this tyrannical way, lasted a few months, after which they started again with renewed vigor, and to-day we are free, outspoken, independent, and prosperous.

We have engaged assistance, the most characterful and patriotic, and are desirous making the paper in every respect acceptable and desirable to every Democrat and every farmer in the State. We have already appeared in an untiring series of new type, and our plan is to change the paper every six months. We trust, however, to do this to our own satisfaction, and to call upon our friends everywhere to lend us assistance. Let every true Democrat consider himself an authorized agent to obtain subscribers for us; let him solicit his neighbors, his relatives, and his friends, to come forward, and support the paper, for more than value received for every dollar sent us.

We hope every subscriber now on our list will see, it his duty, as well as his pleasure, to send us, at the next or next meeting of our subscribers, all the names of such as themselves to be in arms will favor us, and advance the cause, by an immediate remittance. Our terms are only Two Dollars per annum, invariably in advance.

ROSS & DIBSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11, 1863.

GRAY & SAFFELL,

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL
KINDS OF GOODS, usually kept in a first-class
Dry Goods House. We are constantly adding consignable
goods, and our customers will find our stock
complete.

WE invite the especial attention of the ladies
to our full and well selected stock of

CLOAKS,

Which we are offering at

LOWER FIGURES THAN EVER.

Call and see them for yourself.

FURS!! FURS!! FURS!!

We call the attention of the citizens of Frankfort
and vicinity to our stock of

FURS.

We have a full and complete assortment from the
highest to the lowest grades, which we will sell
cheaper than any house in the West.

Call and see them and you will buy.

GRAY & SAFFELL,

REMOVED TO PEARL STREET,
WM. DODD & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Hats, Caps, Furs, & Straw Goods,

After 23 YEARS AT THE OLD STANDON
Main St., have removed to

NO. 75 PEARL STREET,

Southeast Corner of Vine,

CINCINNATI, O.

SUNDRIES.

CHOCOLATE, MOLASSES, AND SYRUPES,
Mackerel in barrels, half barrels, quarter barrels,
and kits, White Fish, Potomac, Hoe Herring,
Scallop Herring, Sardines, Salmon, Mackerel,
Caviar, Oysters, Tallow Candles, Soap, various
kinds; Pine Apple, Dutch, Hamburg, English
Dairy, and New York Cream Cheese; Tobacco and
Cigars of various brands, and all articles usually
kept in a first-class Family Grocer's Establishment,
on hand for sale by

GRAY & THOMAS,

G. W. CRADDOCK,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE ON ST. CLAIR STREET, NEXT DOOR
to the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the
City of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
adjoining counties.

J. C. TERFLOTH.....ADAM KAUR,

JOHN C. TERFLOTH & CO.,
Importers of

WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.,
and dealers in

BOURBON & MONAGAHELA WHISKY,
No. 138 Wall Street, LOUISVILLE, Ky.

deed d&wts

R. C. STEELE,

Dealer in, and Agent for the sale of,

KENTUCKY RIVER AND PITTSBURG COAL
(Office with Tate & Hawkins.)

On Main Street, opposite Capitol Hotel,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

ANNOUNCEMENTS TO THE CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT
that he is now prepared to furnish Pitts-
burgh Coal in any quantities, and will be ready to
supply Kentucky River Coal so soon as navigation
opens.

deed d&wts

Livery and Sale Stable.

JNO. L. SEAL.....EPH. JENKINS,

NEAL & JENKINS

HAVING PURCHASED THE WELL-KNOWN
and popular stable of Ephraim Jenkins, on Main
Street, opposite the Capitol Hotel, we are prepared
to serve the public with Coaches, Wagons, Buggies,
Riding-horses, and all other things pertaining to our
business, day or night.

WE are prepared also to break Horses to the
Saddle or Harness, and solicit this patronage.

deed d&wts

DR. J. B. WHITE

HAS LOCATED IN THE CITY OF FRANK-
fort, and offers his professional services to the
public generally. Give especial attention to the
treatment of Children, Diseases of both Men and
Females. Also all Venereal, Mercurial, and Private
Diseases. Office 116, Capital Hotel.

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CINCINNATI PAPER WAREHOUSE.

CHATFIELD & WOODS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale

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77 & 79 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

PROS. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Will practice in the Court of Appeals
and Federal and State Courts held in Kentucky,
Ky. Office in Mansion House, nearly opposite
Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE,

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and adjacent Circuit Courts.

U. S. Office—Frankfort and Louisville, deel d&wts

SILAS KERSEY,

Dealer in

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c., &c.,

Main Street, next door to Neal & Woods,

ALL KINDS OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND
Harness, kept on hand, or made to order, in the
best style.

Whips, Spur-buckets, Curry-combs, Brushes,
Hardware, and goods pertaining to the business,
constantly on hand.

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S. I. M. MAJOR,

Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,

HAS, AND KELPS CONSTANTLY

Fine Fur Hats for men and boys;

Fine Cloths for men and boys;

Fine Caps for men and boys;

Fine Velvet Caps for men and boys;

Fine Cloth Caps for men and boys;

Fine Petersham Caps for men and boys;

Fine Hat Bands for men and boys;

Fine Kid Garters;

Fine Kid Slippers;

Ladies' Lasting Congress Garters;

Ladies' Lasting Side-Lace Garters;

Ladies' Lasting Balmoral Garters;

Ladies' Lasting Appaloosa Garters;

Ladies' Kid Balmoral Garter Kid, Hanned lined;

Goat, Morocco, Calf Skins and Kid Shoes for
women, in every style and price;

Children's Shoes—Lasting, Kid, Morocco, Calf,
and Kip;

Youth's Shoes—Kid, Morocco, Calf, and Kip;

Misses' Shoes—Kid, Morocco, Calf, and Kip;

Boys' Boots and Shoes;

Men's fine sewed Cat Boots;

Men's fine Kid Garter Boots;

Men's Kid Garters;

Men's Balmoral Shoes;

Men's Calf Garters;

Men's Kid Garters;

Men's Kid Slippers;

Men's Kid Garters;